

THE



MAN.

NO. 51.—VOL. I.

NEW YORK, APRIL 19, 1834.

PRICE ONE CENT.

FOR "THE MAN."

BANKOLOGY.—No. I.

MR. EDITOR—A friend recently put into my hands an Albany printed pamphlet entitled "Considerations on the Bank of the United States," originally published in the Saratoga Sentinel, on which I propose to offer a few remarks. The writer ably and conclusively shows, what to be sure needs no labored proof, that the Bank is unconstitutional, and is a monopoly of the most dangerous character, but it is evident that one chief design of his essays was to persuade his readers that the same kind of institutions on a smaller scale, when chartered by States, were constitutional and good. It is humiliating to see the barefaced assertion, subterfuge, and sophistry by which he endeavors to establish this position, after a triumphant overthrow of its partner in iniquity; yet, so feeble is the attempt, I would cheerfully leave the issue of the question, on his own showing, to the verdict of a jury of any twelve mechanics that could be found.

I had read to the 27th page before I was able to settle the question in my mind, whether the author was a priest or lawyer, as his production is loaded with scriptural allusion, cant slang, law latin, and law phrase; the 27th page, however, settled the matter, for, after an eloquent invective against "PRECEDENT," on almost every subject, he winds up with a special clause to save that most precious humbug "the law" from the operation of his anathemas, when perhaps no other object so richly merited the lashing!

This writer says, in substance, that according to Mr. Gallatin's opinion it is a violation of the U. S. Constitution for a State to "emit bills of credit," and that Bank Notes are such bills of credit. Now, says he, if Mr. G. is correct, he has become a perjurer, because at different times he has taken an oath (as a public agent) to support the Constitution, and being at the head of an institution which issues bills of credit, and as president of it, the "National Bank," in Wall street, is guilty of signing the bills. There are two classes of perjurers, those who knowingly violate an oath, and those who unwittingly do so. I shall leave the reader to class Mr. Gallatin and the hundred and odd perjurers now sitting in our State Legislature, who are all sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, under either class he may think proper. The author, however, vauntingly boasts that he would help Mr. Gallatin out of the scrape in spite of himself: and how? why because the bills issued by the State Banks are not the "bills of credit" the Constitution interdicts! This is the important point, and as the rotten rag money rascals take it for granted, or affect so to do, and under this assumption those who have any conscience endeavor to screen themselves from the goadings of the invisible monitor, it was incumbent on the author to have made the point clear, but as he completely fails to do so, we may safely conclude he cannot. I am sorry that the extracts from his work, that would set this matter at rest, would encroach too much on your columns; I shall therefore refer the reader to the production itself, particularly from the 4th to the 11th page, merely observing that the author contends the clause meant only to prohibit "bills of credit" from being made "legal tender." Any body, not interested in the cheat, will see that the Constitution does not restrict the phrase "bills of credit;" no doubt it is used in its most extensive sense therefore. All admit that the dreadful effects of "continental money" was a principal reason for adopting this item of the Constitution, which not only debar the States from emitting bills of credit, but also from making anything but gold and silver a legal tender. The convention which framed the Constitution, refused to vest even in Congress a power to grant incorporations—to establish a National Bank—or to emit bills of credit; and it appears these powers were presented at different times and under various modifications, and enforced with great eloquence and perseverance, but the Democrats were incorruptible, and every proposition was voted down. With what shame ought our Constitution and its history to cover the political gamblers of the present day, who are disgracing the very name of Republicanism and Democracy! How ought that history to rouse every American, particularly every working man, to lend his aid in sweeping away the abuses that have crept into the halls of legislation, by which the glorious palladium of our liberties is robbed of more than half its value!

It is no argument against our view of the Constitution, that previous to its adoption and afterwards, there existed banks issuing paper similar to those at present; nay, the argument is in our favor, for it supports the extensiveness of the phrase "bills of credit," particularly as they were chartered for limited periods; and the fathers of the Constitution had a right to calculate on the patriotism of the States to let the Banks expire and refuse to renew their unconstitutional existence. It could not be expected, of a form of government that was the result of mutual concession and forbearance, that it should at once commence the extirpation of every thing that was contrary to its letter and spirit, that had had previous existence. The democrats would not allow any Bank, nor any power for a Bank incorporation, &c. in a Constitution they were to ratify; while on the other hand, the federalists, who had all the Banks under their control, would not have accepted it, as reported, without a tacit agreement that they should not be disturbed, until the expiration of their exclusive grants. Short as the Constitution was, it cost four months hard labor of renowned working men to complete it. For these and other reasons, it is the height of absurdity to say, that because Congress has permitted some of its powers to lay dormant without exercise, these powers are therefore not binding. Congress has established no uniform laws on bankruptcies, and on some other subjects they have not exercised their vested powers, but surely that has not nullified those powers? But this communication is getting too long, and I will leave the subject for the present, with a hope that every working man will attentively peruse and reflect on the Constitutions of this state and the United States.

A WORKEY.

A FRAGMENT. * * * The Bank waved its seductive wand over his head, and lo! his patriotism vanished! He rushed to its embraces in the base spirit of a purchased love. With intoxicated sense, he fell from the pedestal of Liberty, and his former devotion at her shrine is blotted out forever. Erin shall weep and mourn for his fall, for she deem'd him a patriot son. Her green fields shall be turned to yellow, when the winds shall waft his blasting infamy thither. The land of his birth, and his adopted land, may spurn him for his recreancy—but what can wipe out the foul blot that imprints its indelible stain on his own, and the soil of his adoption?

JACKSON MONEY.—It will be seen as the prospect of the final close of the great national fountain of paper currency draws near, that our trade is bringing in its returns of gold and silver to supply its place.—*Pat. Cour.*

The bill to abolish Militia Trainings was lost in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives on Monday last by a vote of 30 to 37. All the city and county members voted for the bill.

(From the Newport Republican.)

THE TERRIBLE BANK DRAGON "WITH SEVEN HEADS AND TEN HORNS" DESTROYED BY ANDREW JACKSON AND THE PEOPLE.

"And they worshipped the dragon, saying, who is like the Beast? who is able to make war with him."—ST. JOHN.

The heads of the Bank now lie shivered,

The day of its strength has gone by—

From its poison the country's deliver'd!

The Hydra all headless must die.

The serpent lay coiled in our bosom—

Its charm round our fancy entwin'd,

Its slime had encompass'd our vision,

Till the "panic" struck nation was blind.

It raised its foul heads for dominion,

And a pestilence breath'd over all—

In its train was each hireling minion,

Who seek our free thoughts to enthrall.

But the ribs of the bank are now broken—

The monster is gasping for breath,

It bequeaths us its curse as a token,

While it writhes in the jaws of grim death.

THE MAN.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 19.

Persons who wish "THE MAN" delivered to them daily, are requested to leave their names at the office, or with one of the carriers.

"THE MAN" will give all necessary information respecting, and steadily advocate the interests of, TRADES' UNIONS, and will endeavor to raise the compensation of FEMALE LABOR.

A few sets of "The Man," from its commencement, may be had by those who apply soon.

TO THE READERS OF "THE MAN."

As all the sellers of "The Man" are required to pay promptly for the paper, it is of great importance to them that their customers be prompt also. They have requested us to say that their pay day is *Monday*, and they desire that their pay may be ready for them when they call with the paper, as it is impossible for them to get round in season if they are detained.

GENERAL RUN UPON THE BANKS.

A Washington Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says—

"There is an uncommon degree of agitation prevailing in this District, in relation to the Banks, as if all of them had failed, or were about to fail. No man will retain a five dollar bill of any Bank for a moment. There is a general rush for specie. Every District note which has chanced to get into circulation beyond the limits of the District has come back upon it. The people of the country from whom the supplies are received for our market, will not look at any thing but specie. The metropolis Bank, (the Pet,) holds well against the strongest and steadiest run which was ever experienced by any Bank in the country. The Bank for several days has been thronged by note holders and depositors, who demand and receive specie, without parley or delay. The Bank has determined to keep open till six o'clock every day, in order to give the public a fair chance to continue the run. But it is now evident that neither this nor any other show of strength, on the part of the Bank, will arrest the prevailing panic. No Bank here will be able, for some time at least, to keep a single five dollar bill in circulation.

The Philadelphia Chronicle says—"We have stated that four banks in the district of Columbia have suspended specie payments, out of eight in that small circle of country. We now hear that two more banks are on the verge of bankruptcy—the Union Bank of Georgetown and the Bank of Virginia with all its branches. Since the failure of the Bank of Maryland, these deplorable events were generally expected. When they are to stop no one can tell. The failure of the several banks in the District was produced by the market people and free negroes refusing any thing for what they sold but hard money. By the poorer classes of society a steady run was kept up on the banks till the depositors got alarmed. On the withdrawal of the private deposits they fell to pieces."

The Journal of Commerce says—"The condition of money affairs in the District of Columbia is at this time peculiarly embarrassing. The circulating medium has lost its ability to circulate, so that it has become exceedingly difficult to transact the every day business of life. The failure of four Banks in the District, one in Baltimore, and one or two others in the neighborhood, has created so much panic that there is hardly any circulation of Bank Notes except in running with them to the Banks for payment. In Baltimore the letters say, a constant demand is maintained upon the Banks for specie, so that their accommodations are very much embarrassed, and the Virginia money which constitutes a very large portion of the circulating medium and which the Baltimore Banks have been accustomed to receive in deposit, with the allowance of thirty days for collecting, they now in the main decline to receive, and it can only be got rid of at five per cent. discount." A similar state of things will undoubtedly exist in this State very soon, in spite of the "State Loan," if our legislators persist in granting new Banks instead of restricting the "promises" of the old ones. Let those who foresee it prepare to meet the coming storm.

One of the Bank bills (of the new batch) passed the Assembly with a minority of only two, Messrs. Fleming and Parkhurst, (who voted, we believe, against every one of them.) So that in the House of the Assembly, in this state, there are not more than two members, of any party, devoted to the interests of the people. We hope it will be different next year.

(From the Paterson Courier.)

VICTORY UNPARALLELED.

A contest not inferior to the New York Charter Election took place in this town on Monday last for town officers. We say it was as great, because the aristocrats left no stratagem untried, or permitted any means to lie dormant that they thought would avail them any to prove (for this has been the whole object of their struggles) that the assertion of our representative, the Hon. Ph. Dickerson, in the House at Washington, was untrue with respect to the Memorial against the Bank from this town and its vicinity, and to prove that the influence of the Bank here was greater than our townsmen's fealty to the government. But they have been sadly disappointed, for we have not only reduced the last aristocratic majority more than one half on the whole Tory-Whig Ticket, but we have elected a good portion of our Ticket. Fellow working men, we congratulate you on your deliverance from despotic thralldom.

Hundreds have been discharged during the late political struggle in New-York, for maintaining their right of suffrage, and we are sorry to add that in our little town matters yesterday much of the spirit prevailed, but which through fear was not so openly exercised—yet, like the aristocrats of New York, who closed their doors during election, our Tory-Whig aristocrats shut down their gates in the morning and handed tickets indiscriminately to their men requesting them to vote that ticket.

Should any of you, fellow working men, feel the aristocrats' vengeance for maintaining your political opinions, we would thank you to give us immediate information, that we may expose the soulless man who lives and enjoys the benefit of this republican Government while at heart he is infamously an enemy to it.

INDIAN WAR.—A correspondent of the Mobile Mercantile Journal, who writes from Timoria, Arkansas Territory, under date 26th February, says—"A party of trappers have just come from the Rocky Mountains, who give intelligence that a most bloody contest has lately been waged between the Coscenti and the Red-Plume Indians. The principal engagement took place at the foot of the Cordilleras, near the head waters of the Elwine river. The warriors of each party fought with a desperation that evinced a determination to conquer or die. Victory at last favored the Red-Plumes, if I may be allowed to call that a victory, where scarcely a man of either party survived the dreadful conflict."

THE VINE.—In the U. S. Senate, on Monday, Mr. King of Alabama presented a memorial of a citizen of South Carolina, engaged in the cultivation of the vine, and stating that the pine lands in Alabama, bordering on Mobile bay, are well adapted to the growth of the vine, and asking a small appropriation of these lands in order to test the experiment. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The crew of the brig Hellen Augusta, Capt. Delisdernieur, bound to Pictu, were brought up fr m the brig on Monday evening, and examined on Tuesday morning before Judge Davis, and committed to goal to take their trial on the 15th of May, on charge of mutiny.—*Boston Transcript*.

FIRE.—Four saw mills, a grist mill, clapboard machine, carding mill and fulling mill, shingle and lath machine, the property of Col. John Black, of Ellsworth, Me., were destroyed by fire in that town, on Friday night. It is not known how the fire originated. The mills had been rebuilt within a year.

A man named Thomkey, while riding in a wagon, through one of the street of Charlestown, Mass., gave the reins to his son, who was with him, and immediately fell back, and expired.

Four thousand muskets have been shipped on board the Mexican packet ship Congress, from this port for Vera Cruz. These muskets have been purchased and shipped by order of the Mexican government.

It is said that three members of Assembly who voted for the six million loan have been defeated at the town elections in the interior.

On Thursday afternoon a woman went to the river to fetch water; for which purpose she went upon the bordage of ice that remained, and dipped her bucket into the open river. Having filled the bucket, she set out on her return; but had not taken many steps before she discovered, that the shock of her footsteps had loosened a large field of ice, and that she, with three other persons, was afloat, and moving down the stream. No sooner did the party become aware of their situation, than they began to move rapidly about, and call for assistance. This caused another separation of the ice, and that part, on which two of the party were, turned round in separating and so came in contact with the bordage which enabled those persons to get on shore; whilst the other half, with the good woman and a man upon it, continued its way down the stream. The woman now became so alarmed that she would have thrown herself into the water, which her companion prevented. The effect of her movements, however, again broke the ice, and she was left on a piece presenting a very small surface, while the man was on the larger portion. The small piece began to travel faster than the larger one, and the man, who was a Canadian, perceiving their separation, and that the woman would be lost, with great presence of mind took off his sash, and throwing one end to the woman, bid her make it fast to her body; which being done, he dragged her through the water on to the same piece of ice with himself. The great danger was that the woman, from her agitation, would again break the ice, and with much difficulty he persuaded her to sit down upon it, in which manner they travelled down to Messrs. Molson's brewery, where a boat put off and brought them ashore. They were greeted on landing by a crowd of bystanders, who accompanied the woman, wet, pale, and trembling back to the place whence she started.—*Montreal Herald*.

SUICIDE.—Mr. Daniel Davis, of Putney, Vermont, committed suicide on the night of the 17th ult.—The manner of committing the deed is, one would think, altogether the most horrid self-torture that could be inflicted. He escaped from his house some time in the night, procured a hammer, went to his barn, ascended a ladder to the high beams, and in the first place endeavored to dig out one of his eyes with a penknife. But not succeeding, he struck the blade of the knife to the hilt several times into his thighs in order, as is supposed, to cut the large artery there situated. But failing, he leaned over the beam, as appearances show, with his head downward, and with the claws of the hammer aforesaid, he beat his head until he smashed the skull completely into the size of the palm of one's hand; hooking out with the claws of the hammer pieces of the skull and some part of the brain. He was found the next morning by his family, apparently lifeless. But moving him, in some measure, restored animation; and he, it is said, made the following exclamation; My God! my God! why hast thou forsaken me! He lingered until Friday; perfectly rational when he expired. He manifested much sorrow for what he had done—said he was tempted—and in an evil hour he yielded—he could not help doing it. He had been partially deranged for several months previous to his committing the horrid deed.—*Battleborough (Vt.) Enquirer*.

NATIVE GRAPE.—All New England abounds in the wild purple grape, some vines of which are very prolific, and some appear to be always barren. This grape has seldom been used for any purpose, except to be pickled while green, or eat when ripe; but we have the best evidence that it may be turned to account, in the manufacture of a very delicious wine. We have not the slightest doubt that the vine may be cultivated so as to yield a thousand fold more than now, of larger and finer fruit, and the product will be abundant of almost any flavored wine the manufacturer may choose. The pure juice lightly expressed, and somewhat sweetened with sugar, will furnish a wine of a most delicate flavor, similar in color and taste to a Frontignac or Muscat; and the quality may be changed by a stronger expression of the astringent quality of the skins, until the wine will, in that respect, run through all the varieties of claret and port, still retaining, however, much of the Muscat flavor.—*Lowell Journal*.

Accounts from Newbern, N. C. state the results of the late gale at that place have been very distressing. It continued for three days with nearly unabated violence. Several vessels got on shore, others parted their cables and sustained much injury, and it was feared that further damage would be yet heard of.

ORIGIN OF TARIFF.—The first list of articles subjected to duty was drawn up at Tarifa, an old Moorish town, and hence the word Tariff became applied to all subsequent lists of a similar nature.—*Dekay's Sketches of Turkey*.

PRINCE HOHENLOHE has ceased to work miracles, in consequence of a singular accident. He received one day a letter, entreating him to say four masses for a young lady who had her left leg four inches shorter than her right. The number four had been written in cipher; the writing was indistinct; the Prince read eight in place of four, and said eight masses. His success was complete—it was even more than complete; for the left leg having grown an inch every mass, was now four inches longer than the right. The Prince was so deeply afflicted with this successful result of his prayers, that he has renounced all future attempts, and transferred his remaining stock of miraculous power to the Frau Schuman, an old woman living at Sommdorf, in Saxony. The credulous now direct their steps towards her house; her intercession, it is said, proves most effectual when the moon is in the wane.

A writer in Poulson's Advertiser says that there is to be a general resurrection of locusts this Spring, as they appear regularly once in 17 years, and their last appearance in great numbers was in 1817. According to this writer, these insects leave the ground, merely to live a short and merry life, and deposit their eggs, which gradually sink into the earth, to a certain depth (they having been found six feet below the surface,) and then rise again, occupying just 17 years in the process, at the end of which time a new crop of locusts appears.

POLICE OFFICE.

FRIDAY MORNING.—Before Justice Hopson.

Michael Tully was found in the house of Luke Honor. When questioned as to his business, he couldn't tell a very plain story, whereupon he was taken in custody, and sent to the Watch-house. Committed.

John Parker had a blow out yesterday, and got in the Watch-house. Discharged.

Eliza Halsey, a blooming young damsel of ebony hue, was found sleeping in the street by one of the guardians of the night. Charley sung out, "past 12 o'clock!" when 'Lize raised her head and baw'd,—"What's past 12 o'clock? It's a lie." The Magistrate however discharged her.

Charles Wyckoff was brought up for abusing his landlord. Sent to the Alms House.

Charles Albert, hadn't nothing to do, but he could get plenty to help him. He came under the denomination of what is called in good society "a vagrant." Sent to the Alms House.

Zaccheus Thompson was a teetle in for it. He couldn't help it, for he had been used to drinking beer, and it never served him so before. Somebody must have put something in it, for he hadn't drank more than common. He hadn't got money enough to pay the fine, and was committed.—*Dem. Chronicle*.

NOTICE TO MASONS.

The Masons are reminded that their meeting stands adjourned to Wednesday, the 23d inst., at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets, at half past 7 o'clock in the evening, at which time a Constitution for the government of the Masons will be presented to the meeting, for their consideration. ap19 wld3t

PARK THEATRE.

This Evening, (Mr. Hackett,) THE WAG OF MAINE, SYLVESTER DAGGERWOOD, and A NABOB FOR AN HOUR. Mr. and Miss Kemble are engaged, and will appear on Monday.

MARRIAGES.

April 16, by the Rev. Mr. Dunbar, John L. Burnett, to Miss Emily Hanson, all of this city.

DEATHS.

At Montreal, April 11, Horatio Gates, Member of the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, in the 54th year of his age.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

New ship Rob Roy, Arnold, from Saybrook.
British brig Norval, Carmichael, 9 days from Halifax.
Brig Superb, Martin, 23 days from St. Croix, to J. W. Alsop, Jr.
Brig Grand Turk, French, of Waldoboro', from New Orleans.
Schr. Dolphin, 3 days from Portland.
Schr. Mohican, Sparrow, Boston; Visscher, Atwood, do. for Albany.
Schr. Canbrook, Phelan, 10 days from Eastport. 4 passengers.
Schr. Cordelia, Lane, 7 days from Camden.
Schr. Renown, Baker, Marblehead; do.

CLEARED.

Ships Garonne, Skiddy, Havre; H. Allen, Fisher, Charleston; Phenix, (Bremen) Bultman, Bremen—Brigs Orinda, Briggs, Salem; Pastora, Norton, Port au Prince; Cabinet, Fisher, New Haven—Schr. Premier, Cook, Murfreesboro' NC.; Harriet, Snow, Philadelphia.

PASSENGERS.

By the Philadelphia, for London—C. R. Leslie and family, Daniel Stanton and family, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Marcos, Mrs. Price, Messrs. Brown and Ward, and 30 in the steerage.

By the Grand Turk, from New Orleans—J. Fryar, A. B. Bissell, and R. V. Pascal.

By the Norval, from Halifax—Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Burnet, Mr. Balestier.

TO PRINTERS.—For Sale, a Roller, Roller Box, and Roller Stand, for a superroyal Press, all in good order. Apply at the Office of this paper.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, April 17.

Bills read a third time and passed: In relation to the trustees of the Sailors Snug Harbor in New York. To incorporate the city of Rochester. To incorporate the Southern steam boat association, ayes 22, noes 3.

Mr. McDowell called for the question on agreeing with the report of the committee of the whole on the bill to prevent the circulation of small bills. [The committee of the whole had struck out the first section of the bill as reported by the committee on banks, the same committee had also refused to adopt a substitute for the first section offered by Mr. Stower.] Mr. Stower moved to amend the report by inserting the section offered by him in the committee of the whole. After some debate the question to amend was taken by ayes and noes and rejected, noes 15, ayes 14. The report of the committee of the whole was then agreed to. So the bill is rejected.

REGENTS OF UNIVERSITY.

Twenty-three of the members rose in their place and nominated James McKown, of Albany, and John L. Graham, of New York, as Regents.

Five members rose and nominated Azor Tabor of Albany and John C. Spencer of Ontario.

Messrs. McKown and Graham were declared duly nominated on the part of the Senate.

The Senate then proceeded to the assembly chamber to compare nominations. On their return, the President announced that the two Houses agreed in the names of Mr. McKown and Mr. Graham, and they were declared duly elected.

The Committee of the Whole, Mr. Seger in the Chair, rose and reported on the bill to increase the capital of the Greenwich Bank.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.—The bill to incorporate the Kinderhook Bank—ayes 84, noes 19. To amend the charter of the Life Insurance and Trust Company—ayes 90, noes 6. To provide for the inspection of pressed hay in the city of New York.

The House, at 12 o'clock, proceeded to the appointment of two Regents of the University, in place of Harmanus Bleeker and John W. Cushman. The votes were given as follows:—For John L. Graham and James McKown, 84. For John C. Spencer and Azor Tabor, 5. The Senate and Assembly having compared nominations, Messrs. Graham and McKown were declared duly appointed.

PEARL FISHING OF THE PERSIAN GULPH.—The most extensive establishment of this description in the world, and we suppose indeed the chief source of the supply of the civilized world, are two islands in the Persian Gulph, the larger, Bahrein about ten miles by five, and the smaller, Arad, much less considerable in extent. The former particularly is very fertile, and industriously cultivated, being covered in every direction with hamlets, interspersed with groves of dates, figs, citrons, peaches &c. At Minawa, the principal village, are many rich merchants, who carry on trade with India and other foreign countries. The fishery, which is carried on during the three summer months, produced three centuries since nearly £150,000 per annum; and that amount has now increased nearly one fourth. The greater portion of the pearls are shipped for India, and the residue distributed throughout the Persian and Turkish empires, whence occasional specimens find their way to the cities of Europe. About 2,000 boats are employed annually in the business—one half from the islands, and the rest from the small ports on the coast. The divers are negro slaves and Arabs, generally trained to the practice from their youth; they descend in water from five to fifteen fathoms deep, remain from two to five minutes underneath, and bring up from eight to twelve oysters in both hands. The best pearls come from the deepest water, and they are as hard when first taken from the fish as ever afterwards. They lose a little of their original whiteness by exposure, and this loss is estimated in trade at one per cent a year, though the pearls tinged with yellow are generally preferred in India to the white. This is not the case in the Western Market. The Bahrein pearl is considered very superior to that of Ceylon, both in size and color. They are strung together, for export, on thread, and made into round bundles of about three inches diameter, commonly called *Rooman el Bahr*, or "pomegranates of the sea." The divers barely live by their earnings, and although they are precautions to prevent the water entering their ears and mouth, they soon have their eyes bloodshot, and their bodies spotted with sores. These particulars are derived from the travels of Buckingham and Morier.—*Journal of Commerce*.

WHAT I LIKE TO SEE.

I like to see a father swearing and cursing before his children; it is setting a good example.

I like to see a mother talking scandal before her daughters; it is such an accomplishment.

I like to see butchers sell their meat to the rich, and the bones to the poor; it is charitable.

I like to see the Mail arriving two days after it is due; it shows that we have good public officers.

I like to see merchants suffer themselves to be beat down in the prices of their goods; it shows that they fixed them honestly at first.

SATISFIED CURIOSITY.—A. You were at —, last night?

B. What would you give to know?

A. Were you not in company with the charming Miss S.?

B. You may believe as much of that as you please, for what I care.

A. I expect you have some designs that way.

B. Do you?

A. Yes; and I think she is a lovely girl.

B. So I hear you say.

A. I would really like to know the truth of the report.

B. How much would you take for all the good it will do you?

A dialogue of this kind will answer a useful purpose in an inquisitive country.

A MYSTERY SOLVED.—The editor of a Philadelphia paper wondered for a long time why Christ Church bells did not ring on certain evenings in the week preceding market days, whereupon a contemporary explained the matter as follows:—"Anxious to relieve our brother from his doubts, we have investigated this subject with great care, and after consulting several profound and scientific gentlemen, have arrived at the conclusion that it is because the ropes which are attached to the bells are not pulled!"

FOR "THE MAN."

TO M***.

Farewell, once more I leave thy side;
Tho' pain and anguish press me sore,
Thy pleasure still shall be my pride,
And, oh! what step could please thee more?

Rest happy, then, for o'er the dark
Blue waters of the foaming deep,
Far—far away from thee, my barque
Her steady course doth swiftly keep.

Then fare thee well, I must away;
If thou art blest, I'll not repine.
Oh! hadst thou, smiling, bid me stay—
But no! that wish could ne'er be thine.

Then speed along, my gallant barque,
Waft me, ye breezes, far away;
Adversity! hail, bleak and dark,
So M***s hours be blithe and gay.

To some far distant foreign shore,
Or unpropitious stranger land,
Waft me, ye breezes, and once more
I'll seek the stranger's friendly hand.

Blow, then, ye breezes, swell ye sails,
Your bosoms to the gale spread high,
For each bright moment M*** hails,
Which bids the hapless wand'rer fly.

EDERENAN.

WORKS ON THE CURRENCY.—For sale at the office of this paper—

Gouge's American Banking System, Price \$1 00
Hale's "Useful Knowledge for the Producers," &c. 183
Roosevelt's "Mode of Protecting Domestic Industry," &c. 20

mh20

WANTED—Two active Men, of good address, to take the following routes of "The Man," viz. the route bounded by North (formerly Houston) street, Grand street, and the Bowery; and the route bounded by Canal street, Vesey street, and Broadway. ap18 tf

INSURANCE ON LETTERS.—Money sent by mail to any Post Office in the United States, or the British North American Provinces, will be insured by application to B. BATES, at the Post Office, N. York. mh29 tf

WANTED—Two or three active boys, to whom constant employment will be given at which they can make from \$2 to \$3 a week. ap17 tf

"THE MAN" is published daily at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, 6 Thames street.

Advertisements 75c. a sq. 1st time, 25c. each time afterwards. C3